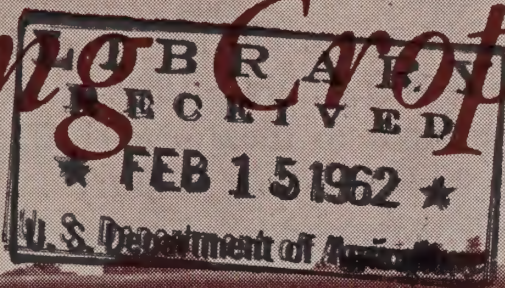


62

Your 1962 Guide to Paying Crops



A. H. HOFFMAN SEEDS, INC.
Landisville, Pennsylvania

Hoffman

FARM SEEDS



WHEREVER YOU FARM . . .

Let Hoffman Quality Seeds help you . . . they truly WILL! Since 1899, hosts of farm-folks have proved it to their profit! Whether you operate in flat or rolling country . . . on river-bottom soil . . . upland . . . short or full-season. Hoffman years of seed-experience can help you.

KNOWN-TO-BE-RIGHT seed-strains await your call . . . grasses, grains, corn, forage, emergency crops. Let's help each other this year! Please command us either direct, or through your nearby "Hoffman Seed-man." Thank you.

A. H. Hoffman Seeds, Inc.



Let Your Nearby
Hoffman
"SEED MAN"
help you plan for
**PAYING
CROPS**



Mr. Reader of this page . . . please grant a share of your time to this Man when he calls on you—it will pay you!

Each "Hoffman Seed and Funk's-G Man" covers his own near-to-home farm-area. Sharing up-to-date, authentic cropping information with his neighbors. You'll be amazed at the wealth of data he carries along—facts relative to all major crops. Some of them should greatly interest you, and doubtless would help you gain better returns from your work.

The information he carries is aimed directly toward your benefit. Just as true, your seed-order is desired. But as you place it, make sure you secure all the "how-to" data you'd like. For surely, one good turn deserves another.

Over 250 answers to cropping questions are right there, in black-and-white—compiled for your visitor's use by authorities who know . . . leaders in their scientific fields. Their answers are based on facts, gained by thorough, exhaustive research.

Make full use of this opportunity to clear up any points you'd like to know about alfalfa, the clovers, corn, birdsfoot trefoil, the sorghums, oats or other crops. Feel free to discuss them in detail, and see the correct answers for yourself.

Just in case you are not now being visited by a "Hoffman Seed . . . Funk's-G Man"—will you please supply the information requested on page 39? Detach that part-page, and mail it here? So that one of these helpful "Hoffman Men" can contact you.
"THANK YOU."



ALFALFA coming up!!!

Bale after bale keeps “coming up,” and adding to the load as this owner (left) gathers his alfalfa-harvest by this modern method. Year after year, more acres are required to supply the increased need for alfalfa.

Could *you* make use of *more* alfalfa hay than you now produce? These pages were written to help folks gain such a goal. Furthermore, the “Hoffman Seed-Man” in your area, would gladly answer your call. And he’s ready to offer assistance on starting and managing this all-important crop. He’s armed with much factual information (supplied by specialists who know their subject) and would like to share it with you.

Be sure to take advantage of these FREE helps—just ask. You can definitely gain from it all.

Hoffman Alfalfas:

“DU PUITS” (Certified)

“DuPuits” is one of the biggest producers of the Northeast. Starts quick. Its super vigor makes it ready for first-cutting a week earlier. Second cutting two weeks earlier. Thus it gains the time for an EXTRA crop.

In many-year tests at Penn State and Cornell, “DuPuits” has come through with flying colors, showing splendid turn-outs right along. One test (Penna.) shows “DuPuits” first cutting, 2.93 tons per acre . . . total of 3-cuttings, 5.42 tons! Season’s yield of Grimm (same plot) 3.76 tons. In 2 and 3-year-old trials (New York) “DuPuits” averaged $\frac{3}{4}$ ton per acre yield more than “Ranger.” Some 3-cutting yield-levels showed 5 to 6 tons per acre.

“DuPuits” top success, its higher yields . . . come from its exceptional vigor, QUICK RECOVERY, its WINTER-HARDINESS . . . its LEAF-SPOT RESISTANCE.

Stems of “DuPuits” carry many leaves all the way down. Makes lots of hay. Caution: Its fast spring growth and early maturity mean you must keep close watch so the first crop for hay or silage is cut early enough.

“DuPuits” has passed hardiness tests in fine shape in Pennsylvania, New York and other important areas. Is not particularly resistant to bacterial wilt. So where wilt is a strong factor, use only in short rotations. “DuPuits” extra vigor more than offsets any lack of wilt resistance.

Hoffman Alfalfas: **"VERNAL" (Certified)**

"Vernal"—High-yielding, winter-hardy, wilt resistant variety. Recommended for fertile, well-drained soils. Developed in Wisconsin. Constantly ranks high in Pennsylvania yield tests. Favored in those Northern areas where bacterial wilt and cold are serious problems. "Vernal" has the best color of the wilt-resistant varieties, due to greater resistance to leaf-spot. Foliage is dark green, fine-stemmed and leafy. Has been yielding a half-ton or more per acre over other widely-used strains. Gaining in use each season.

"BUFFALO" (Certified)

Folks of many areas still insist upon "Buffalo" to the exclusion of all other alfalfas. It has been a fine performer. Newer strains have taken over in seed producing areas . . . almost no Buffalo acreage is planted. Supply is very low.

"10-19" BRAND (Blend)

Both of our numbered brands are BLENDS of various proven strains. Prepared by the same seed-firm which brought "DuPuits" alfalfa to America. Their vast research PROVES the merits of proper strains teamed-up correctly.

The longer-lived "10-19" Brand is the alfalfa you can leave in production as long as you want. It's proven wilt-resistant, proven hardy, proven Northern-adapted. Valuable to leave down for three or more hay-years, or long-term pastures. Gives thick stands, high yields, from long-rotation plantings.

"10-19" Brand seed is NOCULIZED*—ready to plant. You get guaranteed high-purity and germination. "10-19's" wilt-resistance is your assurance of higher yields over a longer period. It contains ONLY wilt-resistant strains.

"919" BRAND (Blend)

Throughout the Midwest "919" Brand has been doing a great job for several seasons. Now its success is spreading to the East. Folks using "919" Brand are its real boosters. They say: "I didn't realize it would do so good . . . it will make a lot of hay." "I got 300 tons of hay from my 80 acres of '919.'" These features of "919" Brand will help you:

SURER, THICKER STANDS . . . because "919" Brand is made up of only alfalfas BEST adapted to your conditions.

DISEASE RESISTANCE . . . "919" Brand is MORE resistant to crop-destroying diseases than ordinary alfalfas.

HIGHEST PURITY and GERMINATION guaranteed. Processed to reduce hard-seed—for surer, thicker stands.

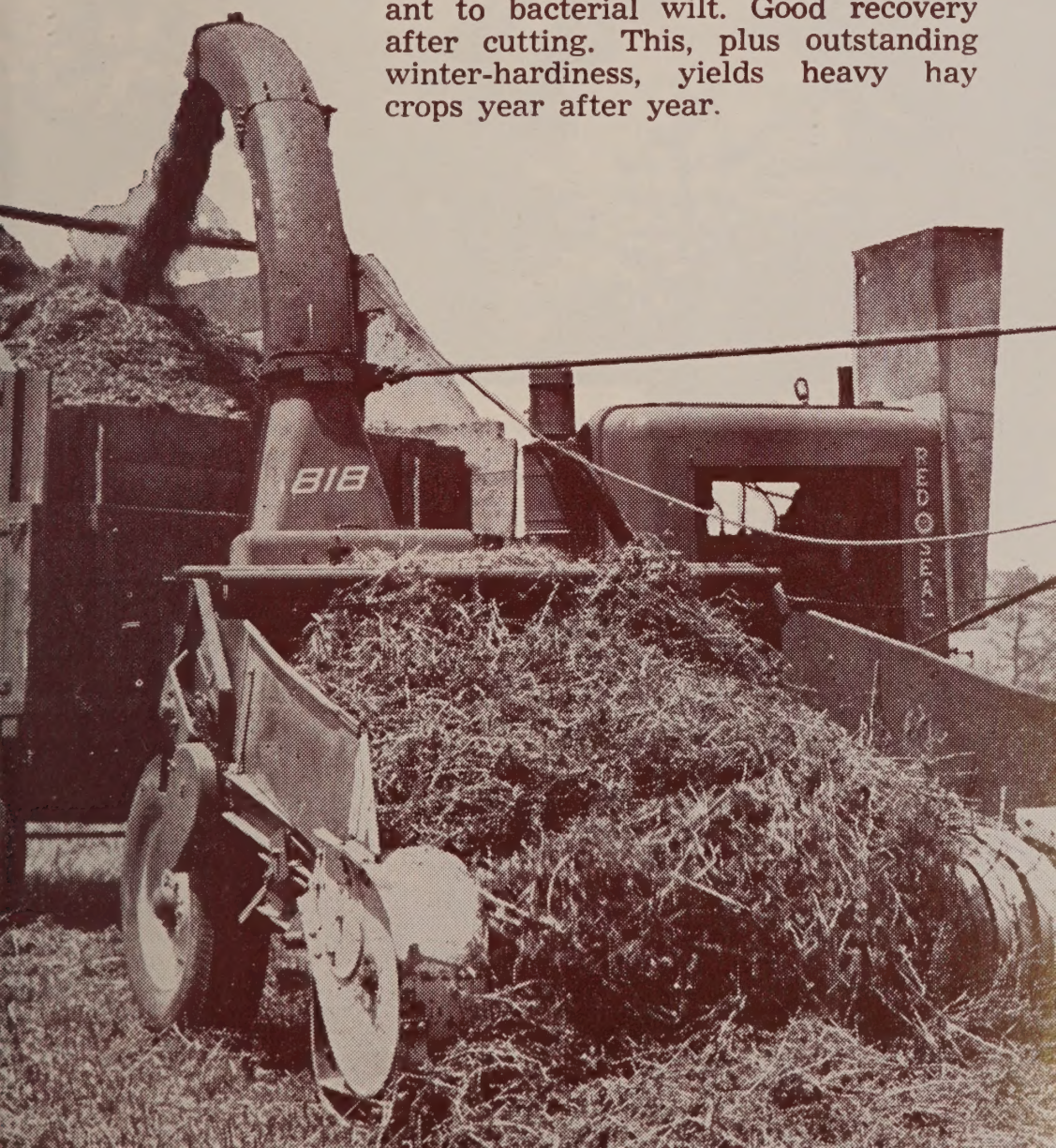
"NARRAGANSETT" (Certified)

Well-adapted to colder, heavier glacial-till soils of northern Pennsylvania. Particularly good for stands to be left down three years or more. Dark green color—heavy yielding—very hardy. Comes through well on a wide range of soils. Advisable on soils of moderate to somewhat poor drainage.

"Narragansett, with its ability to produce a high forage yield on problem soils, is the workhorse variety for New York. It does well on all alfalfa sites, but is markedly superior where drainage problems cut production and stand life. Narragansett, combined with Viking trefoil and Climax timothy, has become the standard mixture where drainage conditions are spotty."—Quoted from *"1962 Cornell Recommendations."*

"RANGER" (Certified)

Dependable, winter-hardy, and noted for fine-stemmed, fine quality hay. Very popular over the nation and recommended by 26 U. S. experiment stations. Resistant to bacterial wilt. Good recovery after cutting. This, plus outstanding winter-hardiness, yields heavy hay crops year after year.





Here is real RED CLOVER! What joy such a crop provides. Good clover stands are one of the backbones of rotation farming. For half a century, folks have secured good stands from their Hoffman-supplied seed. So will you.

Hoffman CLOVERS

Here are clovers known to be
right for Northeastern Farms.

RED CLOVER

Over 50 years' experience in watching Eastern performance of seed from all the clover-seed producing sections, offers you a decided advantage. Seed from different areas may look pretty much the same in the bag . . . it can look entirely different in your field. Here is clover seed proven by experience to be well suited to your needs . . . clean, sound, hardy seed.

"PENNSCOTT"

Here's the "bonus" red clover . . . the strain bred for more profitable hay crops. "Pennscott" stands out front in YIELD. Many pleased users say "You can SEE the difference." A recent Penn State release says "'Pennscott' has generally outyielded other varieties by $\frac{1}{2}$ ton to $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre." New Jersey bulletin says "It is the highest yielding variety."

"Pennscott" is outstanding in seedling vigor and early spring growth. Is quite hardy, even in Northern locations. Has been producing superior stands in the year following seeding. Some years "Pennscott," in its second harvest year, was quite good, while other varieties had passed out.

"Pennscott" originated on the Frank Scott farm in Lancaster County. Sent west for multiplication. Supply is far under normal. We suggest you order very early, to avoid disappointment.

"MAMMOTH" (Sapling) CLOVER

Makes a heavier top growth than regular Red Clover. Preferred for poorer, more sandy soils. Just one crop of hay can be harvested in a season.

ALSIKE—Sure Cropping Clover

Survives most any weather. Produces fine hay, often when its companion plantings almost disappear. Withstands acid soils well. "Goes farther" at sowing time. Sown 2 to 4 lbs. per acre with mixtures; 6 to 8 lbs. alone. Dependable on wetter soils. A sure catch, not subject to usual clover sickness. Hay contains more digestible proteins. Inoculate.

Hoffman TIMOTHY

Hoffman selections of regular uncertified timothy seed have been used and liked for over 50 years . . . for dependable hay-cropping on Northeastern farms of most areas. It has been a popular companion of the leading legumes. Hoffman timothy selections are strictly high quality-clean, of sound growth!

"CLIMAX" TIMOTHY (Certified)

"Climax" timothy is leafier . . . flowers later. Makes high quality hay with Birdsfoot Trefoil. Is a vigorous grower. Heavy producer. Makes quicker recovery. A Cornell bulletin reads: "Climax, to the extent of available certified seed supplies, is recommended to replace common timothy. Compared to common, Climax blooms about 5 days later, is leafier and retains its leaves and palatability longer."

ALSIKE & TIMOTHY (Mixed)

No question about these two grasses doing a good job when sown together. They form a fine team on low ground. Hundreds sow this seed (about 20 percent Alsike Clover) each year at a saving, get good hay. Sow 8 to 12 lbs. per acre.

"ECONOMICAL MIXTURE"

($\frac{1}{2}$ Red Clover, $\frac{1}{4}$ Alsike, $\frac{1}{4}$ Timothy)

At times, may vary slightly. Some lots may carry a little Alfalfa, Sweet, or other Clovers. This blend contains seed sometimes harvested in a mixed condition, hence the lower cost and possible slight variations in formula. Always sound growth—free of foul weeds. Sow 12 to 18 lbs. per acre.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

A low grower, spreading, long-lasting. Palatable and nutritious. Withstands trampling, close grazing.

SOIL-IMPROVING LEGUMES

LESPEDeza "KOREAN" lespedeza is a great hay and pasture legume. Grows on poor soils, or land too sour for clovers. Used in Delaware, Maryland and South. Good soil enricher. An annual, killed by frost. Drought resister. Sow 20–25 lbs. per acre. Inoculate. "SERICEA" perennial. Taller.

CRIMSON CLOVER Great soil builder. Turned under, adds organic matter. Improves water-holding capacity. Provides pasture. For bare spots, use 5–10 lbs. with 15 lbs. of Rye Grass.

SWEET CLOVER Two types are offered: the taller white blossom, and the shorter growing yellow blossom. Good for winter cover, hay, pasture, green manure. Use in corn fields and orchards. 20 lbs. per acre. June to August. Inoculate.

Hoffman INOCULATOR

Clovers - Alfalfa - Trefoil - Soy Beans - Vetch - Peas

Well-inoculated legume seed is so all-important. Live healthy bacteria, applied to seed of the clovers, alfalfa, trefoil, soybeans, vetch . . . cost almost nothing . . . do great good! To each legume seeding, apply fresh inoculator. Then as young plants start, the bacteria enter the tiny root hairs, and start their good work. Bacteria in formerly-inoculated soils lose part or all effectiveness.

Use Hoffman inoculator each time. It's effective. Costs very little. Encourages nature's process . . . helps her gather free nitrogen from the air. ALWAYS inoculate, whether you think it's needed or not.

IMPORTANT EXCEPTION

Folks deciding on the NOCULIZED* alfalfas or other pre-inoculated legume seeds need NOT buy inoculator.

To every other legume seed, apply Hoffman Inoculator—IT PAYS!

"ARASAN" TREATMENT

Treat legume seeds with "Arasan." Non-poisonous. Inoculate later. There is no interference. "Arasan" gets more of the tiny plants up-past the stage of high seedling mortality. Use 8 oz. to treat 100 lbs. of seed. Economical protection.





Hoffman BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

Long-Lasting BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL is a fast-growing legume. Each year sees its use increased. It thrives on land where other legumes are hard to grow, stands heavy grazing.

On many farms Birdsfoot Trefoil is now doing a good job for pasture, hay, and silage. Growers have found this hardy, deep-rooted perennial legume well-suited to do a job on poorer soils, where alfalfa and some clovers fail to produce well. It is not too fussy as to soil-quality. Produces fairly well during seasons of continued drought, and seems to withstand high temperatures.

Birdsfoot Trefoil makes fine-stemmed hay. The plants remain green and keep on producing new growth even when its seedpods are ripe . . . maintaining the feed-value of the growth for a longer time. Is one of the few legume growths that does not cause bloat in sheep or cattle.

One writer has said that "patience is needed" by the birdsfoot grower. Its mature growth comes in its second year. At first the stems are shorter. Yet when yield studies are made, it's the density of trefoil that balances the scales for its best production later.

"VIKING" BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

"Viking" is more erect in its growth habits. Is much more rapid in its regrowth, after being harvested. Is extremely hardy and persistent. Adapted to earlier cutting, and greater utilization of its succeeding growth.

Earlier-starting improved strain carrying all the good points of European trefoil. Productive, winter-hardy. In some 2-cutting checks, showed about 20% higher yield than "Empire." Recommended for well-limed, fertilized soils which are too poorly drained for alfalfa.

"Viking" has seen a heavy gain in its number of users. Appears destined for still greater use. Has been doing very well. Production has now increased, whereby its cost has become lower than formerly. Its seed-quality is excellent.

(Birdsfoot Trefoil continued on next page)

EUROPEAN BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

The economical, most popular type. Early flowering, rapid growing. Erect growth. Recovers well after cutting. Thrives under grazing . . . yield of pasturage is heavy. At Hoffman's you are assured of properly cleaned, tested seed. Since trefoil is a long-lived legume . . . plant the cleanest seed you can buy.

"EMPIRE" BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

Later flowering, slower growing, less upright type. Seems harder to establish. Has done well as long-lived pasture in New York. Retains its leaves well.

GAIN THESE ADVANTAGES

Birdsfoot Trefoil seems able to grow under adverse conditions—either dry or wet. On land unsuited for alfalfa. Properly managed, lasts up to 10 years or longer. As high in protein as alfalfa. Does not cause bloat. Hay is easily cured. Doesn't drop its leaves.

Test soil and lime well ahead of seeding. On old pastures, apply lime and work the field the summer ahead of spring seeding. On cultivated land, trefoil often follows corn, sudan, sorghum or soybeans. Test for proper fertilization. Or drill deeply across seedbed, 500 pounds 20% superphosphate, or 0-20-20. And drill 300 pounds per acre of 5-10-10 at planting time.

Band seeding is best. Use only trefoil (no other legume) plus one grass. On well drained soil 6 pounds trefoil with 4 pounds timothy. On poorly drained soil 8 pounds Reed Canary grass instead of timothy. Trefoil alone, no grass, 9 pounds per acre. **SEED MUST BE INOCULATED . . . even 2 or 3 times normal amount.**

One bushel of oats as a companion crop can be pastured when 15 inches high . . . or cut for grain. In a dry year, remove oats early. Clip weeds low, only once during the first stand year. If managed properly, trefoil grows thicker yearly.



Are you considering Birds-foot Trefoil? Your Hoffman Seed Man carries valuable information on this subject. He'd be glad to have you see it. More than 20 questions are answered on this subject alone. Some 200 answers relating to other crops. Just ask him . . . or follow the suggestion on page 39.



Funk's Oat Formula 3660

(By the producers of Funk's-G Hybrid Seed Corn)

This is the result of an entirely new line of thought. Since no one can outguess all oat diseases, this is an effort to combat at least some of them.

Three Blended Varieties

Usually, only one disease strikes hard in a given year. And the more farms producing the same variety . . . the greater the risk of that disease striking that particular variety. Here are Funk's arguments:

- 1.** By mixing several varieties, each selected for resistance to one or more common oat-diseases . . . you have maximum insurance against crippling loss, if one of the varieties is hard hit by disease.
- 2.** Where disease strikes one variety in a Formula early, the others can take up part of the 'slack' . . . by utilizing the extra moisture and fertility not used by the disease-crippled variety.
- 3.** While not proven, experiences with other crops indicate that a mixture of good oat-varieties may yield more than the same oats planted individually.
- 4.** Also not proven, a disease may not strike a variety in a mixture as hard as that same variety in pure stands. Disease spreads more rapidly in a concentration of plants. And with only one-third the concentration, the disease may prove less severe—even to the susceptible plants.

Funk's Formula "3660" contains equal parts of 3 top varieties. They are certified strains of "Minhafer," "Newton" and "Clintland." Selected for their extra yield-ability . . . stiff straw and good grain-quality. Tests show that together, these three varieties can be expected to produce *at the very least*, as well as the average of the three grown separately.



Hoffman SEED OATS

FOR PAYING CROPS

Early-as-possible seeding, proper fertilization, and one of these dependable Hoffman seed-offerings can help start you right, toward good oat-returns this summer.

"ONEIDA" OATS

A new development, released by Cornell in New York. Medium tall grower, with good strength of straw. Is described as more resistant to black-stem disease . . . and some races of stem rust and smut . . . but susceptible to some types of crown rust. "Oneida" can benefit from heavier-than-normal fertilization because of straw strength. Quantity limited.

NEW "RUSSELL" OATS

Newest oat-strain, and bearing great promise. Due to small supply available, seed-cost is relatively high. Outlook for success with "Russell" is exceptional. Developed in Canada, during 4-year trials there, outyielded its competitors. Stands very well on shorter, stronger straw. Produces thin hulls, heavy kernels. Extra-good stooler. Appears more resistant to leaf, stem, and crown rusts. Ripens a few days earlier than "Garry." Short, plump white grains. Fine first-year yield records in Pennsylvania trials. Recommended for trial.

"CLINTLAND" (Certified)

A popular strain among Hoffman patrons because of the way it yields, stands up, and fights off disease attacks. Not just one year . . . but several in a row. "Clintland" has taken a firm foothold in Pennsylvania and nearby states. Developed in Indiana. One authority wrote:

"Growers who liked Clinton should switch to 'Clintland' for protection against present oat leaf-rust races. It has an outstanding performance record on yield, standability, and test-weight."

In Illinois, "Clintland" yielded about 10 bu. more per acre than " Clintons." Had higher test-weight. In over-all yield-rankings (Illinois-1958) "Clintland" was first; "Minhafer" second. (Also leaders in 1957.) They were tops in standability, also.

"Clintland," of like appearance to "Clinton 59," and "Clinton 11" has all their good qualities, plus the big advantage of crown rust resistance. Has shown good smut resistance. University of Illinois noted "Clintland" as resistant to race 202 of crown-rust, which attacked "Clinton."

"Clintland" is stiff-strawed, medium-short straw length, yellow grained, high in test weight. The farther south spring oats are planted, the earlier and more heat-tolerant must be the variety. For this reason, "Clintland" can do better in the middle to lower part of the Hoffman territory than would later-maturing Canadian oat strains.

"GARRY" (Certified)

A vigorous variety. Disease-resistant, heavy-yielding. Tall straw-stiffer stalks than other tall varieties. "Garry" is fast replacing former varieties in New York State and upper-elevation Pennsylvania areas. Has set good performance records. Was developed in Canada.

In recent Penn State trials, over 2, 3, and 5-year periods (statewide plantings), "Garry" has been showing the highest turnouts. The 3-year table shows "Garry" 7.3 bu. ahead of Clinton-59 in the average of 92 state-wide demonstrations.

"Garry" oats are of medium maturity. Resistant to root rot, and to crown rusts that have so often affected Northern oatfields. Also resistant to all stem rusts including race 7-a. The ability to stool or tiller is especially noticeable in "Garry." This extra-stooling trait helps produce the splendid yields "Garry" has been making over a wide area. Experience at Cornell has indicated seeding rates as low as 1½ bu. per acre may be practical. "Garry" has excellent straw-strength. Straw might average around six inches longer than "Clinton" types.

"Garry" kernels are plump, meaty, with medium to thin hulls . . . provide good feed.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

Sown With Oats for Early Green Feed

For cattle, sheep, hogs. Growth is rapid, gives green feed when other seedlings are just starting. Sow early. Oats support the vines—make palatable combination. $1\frac{1}{4}$ bu. each per acre. Drill peas 3-3½ inches deep. Then drill oats 1½-2 inches. Pasture when about 1 foot high. Feed gradually to avoid bloating. After cut, new growth appears.

Hoffman "ERIE" (2-Row) BARLEY

Good-yielding type. Developed in New York. Popular throughout that state and other Northern areas. Firm straw, large, broad grain. Hardy. Smooth awned. Resistant to powdery mildew.

"MOORE" SPRING BARLEY

Developed in Wisconsin. Six-row, white, smooth awn. Compact head. Has good length stiff straw. Does not lodge easily. Yield well. Resists spot disease. Four to 5 days later.

BUCKWHEAT

Yield is good, even on thin soils. Does well on fallow land. Can be seeded all of June, first half July. Quick, sure emergency crop where bad spring ruined some early seeding. To help choke weeds, tame wild land—idle ground—sow buckwheat. Using 200 lbs. of super-phosphate may gain 5 bu.

"CERESAN" TREATMENT

Controls organisms that cause decay and blights. Effective on some smuts, many other diseases. Best known chemical helper to raise grain yields. One 14 oz. can treats 28 bu. seed grain. Economical protection.

WINTER GRAINS - Barley, Oats & Wheat

There is now growing hereabouts, a fine acreage of these winter-grain crops. Seeded to finest quality, foundation seed stock of heavy-yielding strains. They will be carefully watched and properly handled. May we discuss them with you later on?

Hoffman SWEET CORN

For some extra cash income... and a treat for the family, choose your seed from these very fine varieties.

"GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM" (85 Days)

A most widely adapted, best-known yellow hybrid. Gains users every year. Fine producer. Stalks 6½ to 7 feet. Good ear, 12-14 rows. Strong grower. Yields very well; excellent flavor.

"IOCHIEF" (87 Days)

New hybrid. An All-American Gold Medal winner. Plants 6½ feet tall, vigorous, few suckers, strong roots, wide dark green leaves. Ear 8-8½ inches, 16-18 rows, deep narrow kernels.

"GOLDEN BEAUTY" (69 Days)

An All-American hybrid selection. Very attractive ear and plant. 5 to 6 feet tall. Very few suckers. Dark green, medium-wide leaves. Wilt resistant. Ears 7½ to 8 inches, 12 rows, 1½ in. diameter. Well-filled tips, with kernels of medium width and depth. Good husk cover. White silks.

"GOLDEN ROCKET" (67 Days)

Very early hybrid. 5 to 6 feet. Ears 7 to 7½ in. 10-12 rows... kernels fairly deep. Fine quality for such early corn.

"SUGAR KING" (78 Days)

New hybrid. Outstanding in sweetness and tenderness. Very dark green leaves; few suckers. Strong, sturdy stalk, 6 to 7 feet tall. Ears 7½ to 8 inches long—14 to 16 rows, cylindrical in shape.

"SWEETERKORN" (78 Days)

Different—new—good. A hybrid developed for home gardens. Especially tender; very flavorful. Ears variegated—rich cream to gold. Unsurpassed for freezer or table.

"EVERGREEN HYBRID" (90 Days)

Fine white hybrid, carrying the good traits of regular evergreen types. Ears 7½ to 8 inches, cylindrical, straight rowed, well filled. Good husk cover. Appealing flavor.

"EARLI-KING" (66 Days)

New early hybrid. Outstanding ear size and quality for such an early corn. Has good early vigor and cold resistance. Grows 5-5½ ft. tall; ear height about 18 inches. Ear is 7 to 8 inches long, mostly 12 rows, about 1½ inches in diameter; filled well to tips.



HOW TO SAVE ON SEED COST

Gain Your Quantity Discount Savings

On the pages of attached Price-List, note the 4 seed-Groups, marked A, B, C, D, . . . with 3 price-columns in each . . . quoting lower rates on larger quantities.

Your FIRST SAVING

The TOTAL bushels ordered within each Group determines the price-column of ALL seeds of that Group.

(Example: If your order reads 2 bu. Red Clover, 1 bu. Alsike, 3 bu. Alfalfa . . . it TOTALS 6 bu. So you figure EACH seed at its 3rd-column rate. You need not buy 6 bu. of any one seed alone.)

Your SECOND SAVING

If your needs qualify you for the 2nd-column rate *in any one* of the four Groups, you may figure ANY quantity of any seed within the OTHER 3-Groups, at ITS 2nd-column rate.

The same rule applies when you qualify for the 3rd-column rate in any of the 4 Groups.

(Example: That 6-bu. order suggested above entitles the buyer to the 3rd-column rates on seeds listed in the other Groups. Maybe Oats or Orchardgrass, Sorghum, Soybeans, etc. . . . whatever the quantity.

Your THIRD SAVING

Still another saving: On "COMBINED" orders (for Funk's-G corn AND other Hoffman Seeds) gain this Saving:

(Example: When you order 3 bu. Funk's-G seed—but less than 6 bu.—you may at once figure 2nd-column prices on any other Hoffman Seeds ordered with the corn. Even if the quantity of those Hoffman Seeds alone would not be big enough to gain the 2nd-column rates. And when you order 6 bu. Funk's-G or more, along with other Hoffman Seeds (whatever their quantity) figure their cost at their 3rd-column prices.)



17 Alfalfa "pointers." Some of them may have great value for you. The "Crop Profits" book your Hoffman Seed Man carries explains them fully. May he go over them with you? More than 200 answers to other crop questions, too. Any one of these might prove profitable to you! Read bottom page 39.

Hoffman **SEED PRICES**

Quoted On The Following Pages

JANUARY 26, 1962

"Seeds Are Many Things"

"Seeds protect and sustain life. They are highly-organized fortresses, well stocked with special supplies of food against long siege.

"Seeds are vehicles for the spread of new life from place to place—by the elements, by animals, and by people.

"Seeds are food for men and animals and other living things.

"Seeds are carriers of aid, of friendship, of goodwill.

"Seeds are a source of wonder.

"Seeds of unwanted kinds are as enemies—they are a source of trouble."

— (*Copied from the 1961 U.S.D.A. Yearbook*)

FOR PAYING CROPS DEPEND ON HOFFMAN SEEDS and FUNK'S G HYBRIDS

They will 'protect and sustain' your seed-investment in ways not surpassed by others. They have proven **DEPENDABLE**, among thousands of users, since 1899.

Seed-prices are issued as being subject to change without notice. New Lists gladly mailed whenever requested.

FUNK'S "G" HYBRID SEED CORN



Each Funk's G-Hybrid quoted, has successfully come through the most-thorough, most-exacting PROVING-TESTS known. And is therefore well-qualified for its particular job.

Your nearby "Hoffman Seed—Funk's-G" Man will gladly help you select your proper G-strains. For husking, also for ensilage. Just ask him . . . or write here. Available kernel sizes, marked "Yes."

Variety	Flat Kernels \$12.90 bu.	Large Rounds \$9.50 bu.	Regular or Small Rounds \$10.50 bu.
G-188	Yes	Yes	Yes
G- 6	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-11A	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-10A	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-10	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-17A	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-20A	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-18	Yes	Yes	Yes

Variety	Flat Kernels \$12.20 bu.	Large Rounds \$8.50 bu.	Regular or Small Rounds \$9.50 bu.
G-32	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-34	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-70	Yes	No	Yes
G-77A	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-72	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-75A	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-44	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-76	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-83	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-50	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-93	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-95A	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-91	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-96	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-144	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-134	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-702	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-711AA	Yes	No	No
G-710AA	Yes	No	No

Seed Treatment to Protect Newly-Planted Corn

"ORTHO" Bird Repellent and Seed Protectant. Protects the young seedlings. Combats damage by birds, animals, wire-worms, corn-maggots. Free-flowing powder, easily applied.

Prepaid Quotations:

1-bu. \$1.19

(6—1-bu. sizes \$6.25)

Hoffman QUALITY SEEDS

Group

A

CLOVERS

	Per Bu. (60 lbs.)		
	Under 3 Bu.	Between 3 & 6 Bu.	6 Bu. & Over
"Pennscott" Not-Certified ...	\$31.80	\$31.40	\$31.20
"Pennscott" Certified	36.30	35.90	35.70
Red Clover	29.10	28.70	28.50
Penna. Grown Red Clover ...	31.20	30.80	30.60
Mammoth Clover	28.80	28.40	28.20
Alsike Clover	19.80	19.40	19.20
Lespedeza (Quoted in "Group C"—Page 5)			
Sweet Clover (Yellow Blossom)	15.60	15.35	15.20
Sweet Clover (Mostly White)	15.60	15.35	15.20
Economical Mixture (56 lbs.)	20.40	20.00	19.80
Alsike & Timothy Mixed (45 lbs.)	8.85	8.70	8.55

"PRE-INOCULATED" Red Clover Seed

Above prices are for not-inoculated seed. If you wish "pre-inoculated" red clover seed, add \$1.20 per bu. to above quotations. Only red clovers (not the other clovers) can be offered "pre-inoculated."

ALFALFA

("Pre-Inoculated") Per Bu. (60 lbs.)

"DuPuits" (Certified)	41.70	41.30	41.10
"10-19" Brand	38.70	38.30	38.10
"9-19" Brand	36.30	35.90	35.70
"Ranger" Certified	34.80	34.40	34.20
"Vernal" Certified	37.50	37.10	36.90
"Narragansett" Certified	39.60	39.20	39.00
"Buffalo" Certified	38.30	37.90	37.70

"PRE-INOCULATED" Alfalfa Seed

All Hoffman Alfalfa Seed is quoted "PRE-Inoculated" this Spring. Some of it "NOCULIZED" ... some of it "pre-inoculated" by another process. No extra charge over price-list quotations.

TIMOTHY

Per Bu. (45 lbs.)

Timothy	7.95	7.80	7.65
"Climax" Certified	21.60	21.30	21.15

Hoffman QUALITY SEEDS

Group

B

TREFOIL & PASTURE CLOVERS

	1 to 49 lbs.	Per lb. 50 to 149 lbs.	150 lbs. & Over
European Trefoil	.67	.64	.62
Cert. "Empire" Trefoil	1.12	1.09	1.07
Cert. "Viking" Trefoil	1.28	1.25	1.23
Certified Ladino Clover	.97	.94	.92
White Dutch Clover	.89	.86	.84

PASTURE GRASSES

	Per lb.		
"Triple Purpose" Mixture	.42	.41	.40
Permanent Pasture (Highland) .	.43	.42	.41
Permanent Pasture (Lowland) ..	.45	.44	.43
"Bluegrass Pasture" Mixture	.44	.43	.42
Orchardgrass	.41	.40	.39
S-37 Orchardgrass	.44	.43	.42
"Pennlate" Orchardgrass	.85	.84	.83
Kentucky Bluegrass	.49	.48	.47
Red Top	.45	.44	.43
Bromegrass ("Lincoln")	.28	.27	.26
Bromegrass ("Saratoga")	.59	.58	.57
Perennial Ryegrass	.15½	.15	.14½
Kentucky #31 Tall Fescue	.25	.24	.23
Reed Canarygrass	.47	.46	.45

HOFFMAN INOCULATOR

	(Prepaid)			
Alfalfa & Clover	For	1 bu. \$.60	3 bu.	1.35
Birdsfoot Trefoil		10 lb. .30	1 bu.	.60
Lespedeza		100 lb. .65		
Soybeans	2 bu. .45	5 bu. .70	30 bu.	3.50
Peas and Vetch		1 bu. .40	100 lb.	.65
Ladino Clover		10 lb. .30		

Hoffman QUALITY SEEDS

Group

C

COVER CROPS

	Up to 199 lbs.	Per lb. 200 to 799 lbs.	800 lbs. & over
Common Ryegrass, Top Quality	.11 ½	.11 ¼	.11
Annual Field Bromegrass	.32	.31	.30

LESPEDEZA

		Per lb.	
Korean Lespedeza	.24	.23	.22
Sericea Lespedeza	.24	.23	.22

SORGHUM, SUDAN, MILLET, FORAGE

		Per lb.	
N.K. 145 Hybrid Sorghum (Early)	.22 ½	.22 ½	.22 ½
N.K. 315 Hybrid Sorghum (Late)	.22 ½	.22 ½	.22 ½
Black Amber Sorghum	.13	.12 ½	.12
Orange Sorghum	.15	.14 ½	.14
Atlas Sorgho	.14	.13 ½	.13
"Piper" (Cert.) Sudan	.14	.13 ½	.13
"Hydan" Sorghum-Sudangrass Hybrid	.22 ½	.22	.21 ½
Japanese Millet	.12	.11 ½	.11
Golden Millet	.14	.13 ½	.13
Spring Vetch	.19	.18 ½	.18
Winter Vetch	.26	.25 ½	.25
Dwarf Essex Rape	.17	.16 ½	.16

HYBRID SWEET CORN

	1 lb.	(Prepaid) Per lb. 5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.
Sweeterkorn	.75	.68	.63	.60
Golden Cross Bantam	.60	.53	.48	.45
Golden Beauty	.65	.58	.53	.50
Iochief	.65	.58	.53	.50
Evergreen White	.60	.53	.48	.45
Sugar King	.65	.58	.53	.50
Earli-King	.65	.58	.53	.50

(Commercial Market-gardeners please inquire
for larger-quantity prices.)

Hoffman QUALITY SEEDS

Group

D

OATS, BARLEY, BUCKWHEAT

	Up to 14 bu.	Per bu. 15 to 49 bu.	50 bu. & Over
Funk's "Formula 3660" Oats	2.05	2.00	1.95
"Garry" Certified Oats	2.05	2.00	1.95
"Clintland" Certified Oats	2.00	1.95	1.90
"Oneida" Certified Oats	2.05	2.00	1.95
"Clinton" Not-Certified Oats	1.90	1.85	1.80
"Russell" Certified Oats	3.80	3.75	3.70
"Moore" Barley	3.15	3.10	3.05
"Erie" Barley	3.00	2.95	2.90
Buckwheat	3.25	3.20	3.15

SOYBEANS, FIELD PEAS

		Per bu.	
"Wilson" Black Soybeans	5.20	5.15	5.10
"Wabash" Soybeans	4.90	4.85	4.80
"Hawkeye" Certified Soybeans . .	4.90	4.85	4.80
"Lincoln" Certified Soybeans . . .	4.90	4.85	4.80
Canada Field Peas	6.90	6.85	6.80

SEED TREATMENTS

"Arasan-75"

(8 oz. treats 100 lbs. of seed) 1 oz. \$.55 8 oz. \$1.45

"Ceresan-M"

(1 lb. treats 32 bu. of seed) 14 oz. 1.55 3 lb. 4.70

HOFFMAN LAWN SEED

	1 lb.	(Prepaid) 5 lb.	Per lb. 25 lbs.	50 lbs.
Hoffman Lawn Seed	1.00	.90	.82	.77
Hoffman Lawn Seed for Shade	1.00	.90	.82	.77
Hoffman "40% Merion" Lawn				
Seed	1.50	1.40	1.29	1.24
Hoffman Athletic Field Mixture	.49	.39	.37	.35
"Merion" Kentucky Bluegrass .	1.75	1.65	1.59	1.54
Super-Quality Kentucky				
Bluegrass	.80	.70	.65	.60
Highland Bent	.65	.55	.52	.50
Creeping Red Fescue	.60	.50	.47	.45
Chewings Fescue	.60	.50	.47	.45
"Pennlawn" Fescue	.65	.55	.52	.50
Poa Trivialis	.70	.60	.57	.55

(Add 4% Penna. Sales Tax on ALL Seed used for Lawns)

"Money-Back" Terms

(in effect since 1899)

Hoffman Seeds must be of satisfactory quality. You be the judge! If they aren't, return them promptly on arrival—your money will be refunded.

When Ordering

Please note various details, terms and other information on last two pages of catalog. Choose the shipping-method you desire. Mark your instructions on order sheet.

Railroad Freight

Landisville is on the main-line of Pennsylvania Railroad. Also on the Reading Railroad Co.

Railway Express

... cost is way too high for shipping heavy seeds. Please do not request it.

Seeds By Mail

Increases in postage rates, (and more are possible), make shipping seed by mail too costly. For instance, mailing a bushel of corn to a nearby Post Office now costs \$2.61 — and long distance rates are much higher! It will pay you to combine your orders and add other items to make your shipment total at least 100 pounds so that we pay shipping costs. If mail service is necessary, please ask your carrier what your cost will be.

Contact Your Neighborhood

Hoffman SEED MAN

HE IS "ALWAYS ON CALL"

For BETTER-PAYING Crops, Start With Hoffman DEPENDABLE Seeds and Funk's G Hybrid Seed-Corn

The goal of every farm-owner is "Paying Crops." Getting them is not just a matter of good luck. Good management is vital. Knowing one's soil ability, its preparation, fertilization, good timing of all operations . . . that's nothing new to any good farmer. But just this reminder about a most vital "helper" . . . your "silent partner," if you please . . . namely, the seed you sow! Actually silent in itself, yet proper seed can speak so loudly in helping to produce "Paying Crops."

It's the CROP that COUNTS

Did you ever consider just which day can be the "money-makin'est" day of the year?

Could we agree that the day a man buys the seeds for his farm crops might well prove to be that day?

Certain seed can "cost" plenty, even while saving a little cash at ordering time. A fellow might work hard all summer, and wind up with much less of a crop than other good seed would have provided. The small extra-per-acre investment in top-quality seed at the start, pays off time and again—by the time its crops are harvested.

Put Hoffman Seeds and Funk's G-corn to work on your farm this year. Their higher value has been proved by years of success. The men back of them realize at every turn, that to everybody on the farm—owners and helpers—it's the Crop that Counts!

FREE INFORMATION SERVICE AVAILABLE

And there's never an obligation to buy!

A. H. Hoffman Seeds, Inc.

BIG CORN YIELDS

with Hi-Capacity Funk's-G Seed



It's what's in the seed that counts! And BRED INTO each Funk's-G seed-kernel, there is EXTRA capacity to produce more corn! Each year provides further proof!

FULLER CRIBS

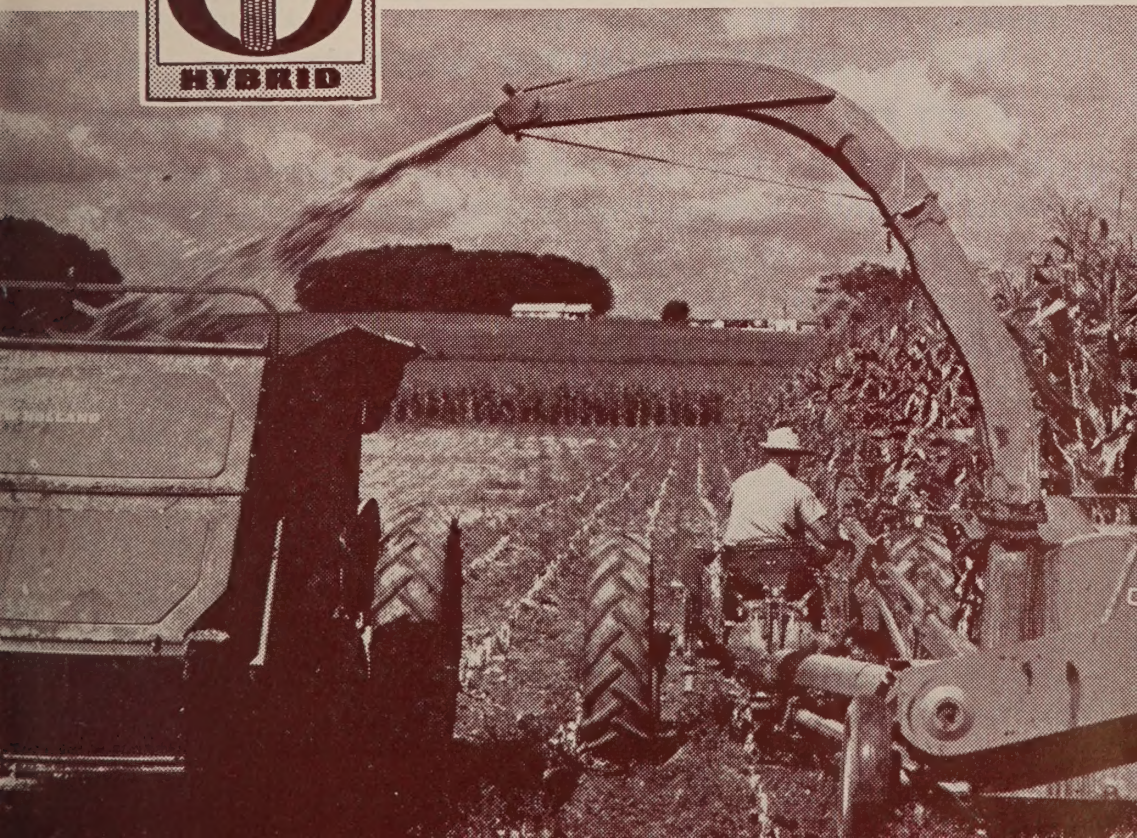
Good, sound, top-quality corn . . . and more of it!

MORE ENSILAGE

with

HIGHEST T/D/N

Upstanding, easy-to-cut, lowest-cost, finest feed.





The Extra Capacity to PRODUCE, that's been BRED INTO today's great Funk's-G hybrids . . . certainly *pays off* to the folks who plant them! Still further IMPROVEMENTS have been recently bred into Funk's-G strains. Put there to take care of certain needs which other-brand strains haven't been able to do.

"CORN-CROP INSURANCE . . . Funk's G"

Here is insurance that costs you nothing. But certainly pays you good dividends. It comes to you automatically . . . it's BRED INTO the Funk's-G seed you plant.

WHAT ABOUT THE WEATHER?

Every year won't be so favorable as 1961. What of this coming season? Who knows? But should there come bad corn-weather, storms, drought . . . or attacks by other corn-enemies—your Funk's-G cornfields can, and will 'take it' . . . and yet come through with crops that are the envy of less-fortunate neighbors. They do just that.

GOOD PAY . . . EACH FALL

Corn-harvest is your only "pay-off" time. It comes just once each year. Make the best of it—from ALL your corn-acres. And as you haul in those *extra loads* of good dry husked corn . . . or of heavy nutritious low-cost ensilage—your Funk's-G gains will be speaking for themselves. They are automatic . . . they *come in the seed*.

More Loads at NO COST? HOW?

Men shown on these pictures (left and below) know the answers because they've had exactly that experience. They got more loads of corn at no extra cost (except to make the extra trips hauling it in). How? They planted "Hi-Capacity" Funk's-G seed . . . and they harvested more bushels. Exactly that. More returns from each acre, than other seed had formerly produced.

Why do folks "WEIGH & COMPARE?"

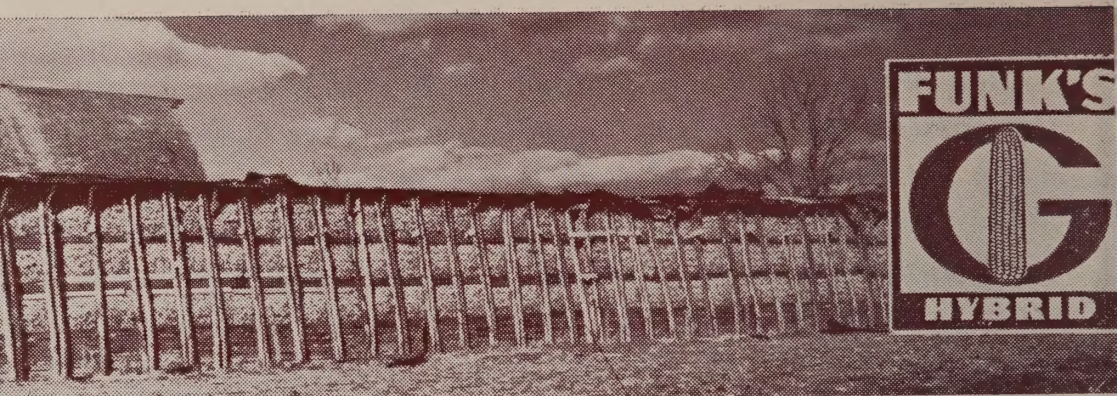
Weigh their corn, that is. The answer: To prove to themselves, what so many corn-farmers all over the country have done . . . on big and not-big farms . . . PROVE (beyond all claims) that some seed-strains really do *have* the 'bred-in' capacity to *produce more* corn than others. Here's what they do.

They plant different hybrids, Funk's-G and others. On their own farms . . . side by side. Machine-pick equal areas. Weigh loads over scale. Report own results.

Results: In over 75% of these thousands of such 'Weigh & Compare' tests . . . Funk's-G-Hybrids produced higher yields than others alongside. And on the average, Funk's-G outyielded the others by more than 7 bushels per acre!

Take advantage of this proven Funk's-G superiority. Plant Funk's-G seed . . . the hybrids that corn-growers know, contain "MORE CAPACITY TO PRODUCE."





“Bred-In” HI-CAPACITY!

ONE REASON: The breeding and research groups of men back of Funk’s-G hybrids are without peers. Other corn-groups who compete with Funk’s-G men regard their outstanding ability with great respect. This all-important Funk’s-G ‘background’ work is done **RIGHT!**

ANOTHER REASON: These highly-skilled men first learn what the needs are, within a given area . . . then go to work toward supplying those needs. *They have the know-how to accomplish the desired goals!*

Years have been spent in the development of today’s “Hi-Capacity” G-hybrids . . . they didn’t just happen. Other years of the future will witness continuous searching toward further improvement.

No Funk’s-G hybrid has ever been ‘good enough.’ Nor will one be. For instance—of the hundreds of thousands of bushels Funk’s-G-seed planted nowadays, over 50% are G-hybrids that had not even been numbered in 1956. But were still in their experimental stages at that time. There’s such continuous improvement being accomplished year after year.

Quick Vigorous Starting

Bred-in ability for faster getaway, is very important later. Your corn gets ahead of weeds. Beats moisture conditions. Gets a head-start on summer drought. Sturdy plants early.

Straight Up-Standing Stalks

Into each Funk’s-G hybrid is bred extra stalk-strength, along with massive-root-anchorage. These excellent traits can defy much more than usual attacks by the elements. Your Funk’s-G stalks do keep standing!

Great BLIGHT-FIGHTING Ability

Very noticeable, year after, is the exceptional way that Funk's-G fields come through blight. When neighboring fields planted to other seed have suffered badly. This bred-in feature has won thousands friends and boosters for Funk's-G.

Many Wide Long Leaves

They perform a heavy part of the "grain-manufacturing." The more square inches of leaf-surface, the greater capacity to produce more corn. A vital bred-in feature!

Fine Uniform Ears

Growing at even height, the proper distance from the ground. Well-covered cobs with good-depth kernels. Provide great satisfaction to the owner throughout the season.

Extra Drouth Resistance

Funk's-G has the inbred ability to conserve and use effectively, a limited moisture supply. Stores more than enough food for immediate need, as its leafiness keeps providing an excess reserve if needed later.

RIPE Ears on Still Green Stalks

A decided bred-in advantage. Its a good way to tell Funk's from others. Their fast drying-down and fast-starting features help Funk's-G outperform other strains.

Fine Insect Tolerance

Often noticed in Funk's-G stands is the bred-in way that many insect enemies are fought off. Borer, weevil, root and ear-worm attacks have been greatly lessened. You can't avoid all bugs, but Funk's-G is a powerful weapon against them.

FUNK'S-G MAKES THE MOST of SOIL and SEASON

When you plant corn, and fertilize and care for it every way you know . . . your good farming practices are almost certain to bring yield increases.

But its the BRED-IN CAPACITIES of the seed you plant, which determines the *extent* of your *increased crop*.

Plant Funk's-G seed, and get the *maximum* reward for your good practices, despite soil or season!

Select your Funk-G strains . . . for husking and ensilage . . . and order now. Your investment will pay you TOP corn-profits in 1962!

CORN PROVING

for Your Profit!

Groups of trained corn-men conduct PROVING-GROUND plantings in each corn area . . . EVERY year, since 1937! New, upcoming strains—alongside former G-hybrids and other-brand hybrids. Each must be proved RIGHT for its job! There's no guesswork—only hard facts. The real answers are learned, all details of performance. Every crop is weighed. Moisture content is measured. Yield is figured on dry-grain basis. Favorable and other points are recorded. Close records are kept from planting to harvest.

FACTS thus learned form the basis for the following year's work. Any G-hybrid recommended to you has gone through this proving-mill. Thus it brings you pre-KNOWN benefits YOU can gain.

No other corn-outfit conducts this wide-scale costly effort, year after year. But it's a service you need, for your safety and your profit sake! You gain its benefits, when planting Hoffman-recommended Funk's-G.



Your nearby "Hoffman Seed—Funk's-G Man" has complete information on which G-Hybrids (silage and husking strains) have *proved right* for your use. Please consult him. (Read bottom page 39.) It will pay you! He carries many cultural ideas, too. Contact him soon!

INSURE BETTER STANDS OF NEWLY PLANTED CORN

ORTHO BIRD REPELLENT and SEED PROTECTANT has been specifically formulated to protect seed and seedlings against CROWS, BLACKBIRDS, PHEASANTS, LARKS and certain other corn and grain pulling birds.

In addition, it gives protection against such soil insects as WIRE WORMS, SEED CORN MAGGOTS, SOUTHERN CORN ROOTWORM and certain other insects attacking seed, as well as added FUNGICIDAL PROTECTION at planting time.

In powder form—easy to use—does not slow germination. Seed remains free-flowing, not sticky, can be planted immediately or safely stored.



JUST RIGHT SILAGE

Fill your silo **FULL . . .** with Top Quality Funk's-G ensilage. And in the years when so many nearby cornfields suffer badly from blight or drought, your Funk's-G keeps right on making

"Just-right" feed—heavy in "near-finish" grain. Highest % actual-GRAIN feed to total green-weight. Strong, leafy, stand-up stalks. Easy to Harvest.

Your well dented Funk's-G provides greatest TDN (total digestible nutrients) . . . more feed units! Makes ideal silage. Provides lowest cost herd upkeep. Less feed to buy.

In Early, Higher Areas Use:

G-77A Silage — Ideal silage hybrid in G-10A and G-20A husking areas. Fills hundreds of northern silos. You can plant it thick. Good ears. Fast grower, dark green, very leafy. Heavy fodder. Dries down fast. Has well dented ear on sturdy green stalk. Stands up, fights blight. Makes rich feed.

G-76 SILAGE—Later. Leafy, sturdy, good fodder. Beautiful ear, well placed. Heavy yielder. Comes through drought fine.

G-44 SILAGE—New hybrid. G-44 has two sweet stalked inbreds, while G-50 has one. This higher sugar content increases palatability—cows eat more. Has fine keeping ability.

G-50 SILAGE — Latest in this group. Wider leaves. Long, heavy ear. Outstanding starter. Heavy stalk. Extra bushy. Vigorous grower. Heavy tonnage. Real quality ensilage.

Extra Early Areas Use: G-32, G-18, G-17A or G-20A.

FOR MEDIUM AREAS

G-91, G-93 AND G-95A SILAGE — Three sturdy, leafy, high producers. Plant where G-75A, G-77A, G-76, G-72, G-18 and G-32 are husked.

FULL SEASON AREAS

G-134 SILAGE—A real milk-maker, where where G-91, G-93, G-96 and G-95A are used for grain. Excellent dual-purpose corn. High tonnage . . . ideal silage.

G-702 SILAGE—Outstanding. Fine dual-purpose corn. Where G-144 and G-134 are husked for grain. Wide leaves, heavy ears, not-too-tall stalks. Rich silage.

LATER, LOWER AREAS

G-711AA and G-710AA SILAGE — Later, taller, heavier foliage. For southeastern Penna., southern N. J., Del. and Md., use only for very late heavy silage.

See Next Two Pages For HUSKING VARIETIES



Farmfolks of these 13 North-and-East states gladly talk about their greater corn-success with Funk's-G seed. They plant it on ALL their corn-acres . . . because it pays them best! You are in for the same satisfaction . . . same extra profit . . . from YOUR Funk's-G seed.

G-10 A

G-10A (93 to 97 days)—A great improvement. Superior stalks; higher eared, quality ears, particularly under adverse weather conditions. In G-10A you get quick starting, vigorous plants, leafy foliage. Extra large ears for so early a corn. Nice deep kernel. A fast finisher from denting time to maturity, even under cool night temperatures. This helps stop loss when sudden cold stops nature's process. G-10A gives full finish, sound corn. One of the heaviest yielding, fastest drying early corns. Wonderful on good soils—fine on less rich ground.

G-10

G-10 (94 to 98 days) — Heavy yielder. G-10 makes a lot of sound quality corn, in short seasons, variable soil areas, where other hybrids were never quite dependable. Big, good quality ears. More sound corn to thousands who couldn't be sure of mature corn before. Excellent keeping quality when stored.

G-11 A

G-11A (92 to 96 days)—A splendid hybrid, slightly later and heavier than G-6. Ripens very fast. Uniform ears. For higher altitudes. Outstanding stalk quality. Terrific standability. Makes great yield records. Has proven superiority. Exceptional resistance to corn borer, aphid, leaf blight, stalk rot. Unusual ability to produce corn under severe drought. Yields heavy. Carries ear high. Tops in yield, and grain quality.

G-17A

G-17A (95 to 99 days)—New, early hybrid, few days earlier than G-20A. High yields. Terrific standability and blight resistance. Remarkable ear quality. Attractive ear and kernels. Good ear length. G-17A has bred-in performance and extra quality all around. Use it with confidence.

G-20 A

G-20A (98 to 102 days)—Distinct and amazing improvement over G-20, particularly in standability and better height of ear under adverse conditions of drought, heat and blight. G-20 always had a very high yield ability — now G-20A is even higher. Big ears are just the right height for picker. Ripe husks on green stalks. One university farm found G-20A best early silage ever used —also husked part of acreage.

G-6

G-6 (90 to 94 days)—A real "lifesaver" corn to folks in high altitudes —short seasons. Famous for quick, early spring getaway, so necessary in cold, high-up regions where weather seems always against you, the season so short. G-6's quick maturity means fine ripe corn to many folks who could never be sure of getting it before. Carries inbred lines that insure quick maturity; also high yields of good sound corn. Succeeds on wide range of soils. Girthy ears, deep kernels of sound dry corn. Quick drying-down ability at maturing time . . . a week earlier than G-10A.

G-188

G-188 (88 to 92 days)—Earliest Hybrid. Offers a new profit to folks in very short season areas. Wastes no time in making a big crop of corn. Good for high altitudes and Northern latitudes. Fast, early starter, grows fast to full maturity. Sturdy stalks. Combines stalk standability with high yield. Dependable crib filler. Good disease resistance. Good ear. Broad kernels. Popular in high areas of Pennsylvania, upper New York, New England, where early corn is a must.

G-18

G-18 (98 to 102 days) — High yielder. Quick starter. Fast finisher. Deep green. Very leafy. Ears right height. Really stands up. Extra strong stalks. Smooth, slick surface ears. Blight and drought resistant. Produces excellent silage in earliest areas that must husk quick maturing grain. Deep golden ears. High yield records.

G-91

G-91 (119 to 123 days)—Delivers profit making yields . . . corn you're proud to have. Fastest starter. Healthy, vigorous, sturdy stalks. Real blight fighter. Excellent standability. A wonder for top yields. Has all modern improvements combined. Extensive fast growing roots that help build big yields. Real quality ear and grain. Rare combination of big yield with not-too-heavy fodder. Robust appearance. Large ears at right height. Broad deep kernels, excellent sheller. Easy to pick by hand, machine or combine picker-sheller. Three out of five years won official 5-Acre Yield Contest in Pennsylvania. During hurricanes was upstanding, while many other hybrids were almost flat. Unusual heat, drought and corn borer resistance.

G-83

G-83 (110 to 114 days) — New hybrid, slightly later than G-75A and G-76. Extremely fine stalk, ear and grain quality. Exceptionally good for picker-sheller. Tops in yield. Great resistance to aphids. Large ear, short fodder—has real eye appeal. Excellent standability.

G-96

G-96 (121 to 125 days)—It is between G-91 and G-144 in maturity. Has a very short stalk and is definitely low eared. Is very insect and disease resistant, especially resistant to leaf blight. Produces a good sized ear and will stand thick planting. Has excellent shank attachment but does not pick hard. Holds its ears through harvest.

G-93

G-93 (119 to 123 days) — Is similar to G-95A, actually three-fourths the same in parentage. Longer ears. Very beautiful while growing. Deep green color. Similar fodder and leafiness, a strong shank holds ear until harvest. Great leaf blight resistance.

G-95A

G-95A (119 to 123 days) — Very thin cob. Low eared. Long kernels. Good blight resistance. Fights drought. Medium fodder. Good standability. High yields. Holds ears well. Easy to pick. Good on low fertility soil.

G-32

G-32 (100 to 104 days) — Slightly later than G-20A. Excellent stalk. Can be used in some areas for later husking. In higher altitudes for early silage. Blight and borer resistant. Sturdy high yielder.

G-144

G-144 (122 to 126 days) — One of the greatest short stalk hybrids. Outstanding. Holds ears well. Long after other hybrids have gone down, the heavy yielding G-144 is still standing straight and true. Has extra resistance to leaf blight, corn borer, ear worm. Despite those attackers, G-144 keeps producing. Leafy plants. Girthy ears. Good cover, less bird damage.

G-134

G-134 (126 to 130 days) — Uses high fertility to advantage. Makes fine crops of sound, long ears on thin soils where many other hybrids won't. Plenty of leafiness, fine sturdy stalks. Excellent standability. Heavy ears. Great yielder. Resists borers. A proven producer. Good shuck cover. Deep blocky kernels. Starts fast. Rugged stalks take storms without loss.

G-76

G-76 (109 to 113 days) — Dark green, heavy foliage. Strong stalks. Beautiful, deepkerneled ears. Easy to pick. Outstanding grain quality. Resistant to ear rots. Great standability. Big yielder. Bred to withstand drought. Does well on high to low fertility.

G-75A

G-75A (106 to 110 days) — A great improvement. Fast growing, leafy. Short stalk. Heavy yielder. Won many "firsts" in its maturity. Terrific performance. Disease resistant. Superior standability. Excellent picker. Stands thick planting. Sturdy stalks. Fine uniform ears at right height. Outstanding grain quality.

G-72

G-72 (106 to 110 days) — Low eared, with good, heavy stalks and nice, girthy, golden ears . . . very attractive. Superior in fodder and ear quality to G-75A. Resists corn borer and aphids.

G-702

G-702 (130 to 134 days)—For late husking in southern Maryland and Delaware. Really stands up against high winds—heavy storms. Bred to fill an urgent need. Withstands high humidity—great blight fighter. Ears of excellent quality. High yielder. Fine, upright, sturdy stalk. Resists crown rot and corn borer. Big, heavy ears. Deep blocky kernels and well finished, sound grain. Picks clean.

Hoffman RYE GRASS

Rye Grass provides a ground cover to take the impact of raindrops. Certainly helps conserve millions of tons of precious soil for the Northeast. Adds organic matter equal to that in many tons of manure. Improves soil permeability, so rain is absorbed, not shed.

Saves Soil in Corn Fields

No corn field should be without the protection of a good cover of Rye Grass. 20-25 lbs. per acre. Sown at last cultivation. Makes good winter coat. Helps discourage weeds. Goes a long way to stop topsoil washing away. (One man reported he saved 7 tons of good topsoil by a 40-lb. seeding.) Adds much valuable humus when turned under. Plow early spring, before growth gets too heavy.

Spring discing last year's potato fields and sowing 6 pecks Oats, 10 lbs. Rye Grass, 10 lbs. Red Clover, gives good results. Rye Grass comes fast. After oats crop is off, the clover comes along in warmer weather. Next spring . . . heavy growth to turn under for potatoes.

Sown in Orchards and Gardens

In New Jersey, a mixture of Rye Grass and Vetch is sometimes used. Some sow in orchards, gain extra pasture in spring, disc under to feed tree roots. Sow after early vegetable crops. Disc or harrow the ground shallow. Broadcast 20-25 lbs. per acre. Or seed between rows of vegetables.

For Pasture Improvement

Once a good growth, pasturing will not hurt its cover-crop values. Makes fine forage for pigs, other animals. Supplementary protein must be added in grain ration.

New Cover Crop "FIELD BROME GRASS"

Don't confuse this cover crop with the permanent pasture "Lincoln" Brome Grass . . . they are entirely different. Field Brome is for a cover crop in corn fields and orchards. A recent import from the Scandinavian countries, it has exceptionally heavy fibrous root system. Extremely winter-hardy and should be preferred in short-season, high altitude areas where ryegrass occasionally "freezes out." Slightly harder to start than ryegrass. Can be grazed after it starts growing in the spring.

Forms dense sod to turn under—large fibrous root system for soil improvement. Can be used for supplementary pasture. Sow 15-20 lbs. per acre. Handle same as Rye Grass.



PAYING PASTURES

Properly managed, good pasture is the least expensive source of good dairy feed. Makes low-cost feed, providing important minerals, vitamins, proteins, carbohydrates. Every acre should produce maximum grazing. High-quality Hoffman pasture seeds will provide the foundation for clean, heavy-producing pastures . . . help increase milk checks, livestock weight and poultry profits.

Hoffman carries top-quality seed of all grasses recommended by state authorities. Will ship each kind in a separate bag . . . or mix (if you say so) ready to sow. Many prefer Hoffman Permanent Pasture Mixtures. One for Highland conditions; another, special for Lowland. Well adapted.

"TRIPLE PURPOSE MIXTURE" . . . Pasture . . . Silage . . . Hay

A fine all-round blend. Widely used on well-drained soils for rotation pasture, silage or hay. Fine for dairy or beef cattle. Gives quick cover, comes early for first crop silage. Has good re-growth. Adapted to a wide range of soils and climate. Its two major ingredients are Orchard Grass and Ladino Clover. The minor ingredients, Alsike, Red Clover, and Timothy cover quickly. But after the first year, it's a battle between the orchard and the ladino with orchard winning, usually in 3 to 5 years.

Consists of 4 lbs. Orchard Grass seed, 4 lbs. Timothy, 2 lbs. Pennscoot Clover, 2 lbs. Alsike, 1 lb. Ladino. Penn State's suggested sowing rate is 13 lbs. per acre. Some folks prefer a little heavier seeding rate.

This mixture violates the simple seed-mixture rule, but only because orchardgrass and ladino clover are both aggressive, as well as early-maturing. Triple Purpose is an improvement over the old favorite, Hoffman Highland Pasture blend, which did a good job through many years.

Hoffman PASTURE SEEDS

ORCHARD GRASS

Because Orchard is highly useful with Ladino for grazing, it has won many friends. Will grow most anywhere except on poorly drained land. One of the best grasses for poor, dry soils. Heavy producer. Makes palatable, leafy growth in early spring and late fall; probably will make more growth during hot, dry summer months than any other permanent grass. If kept down early in the season, will not become coarse and unpalatable. First growth is often cut for hay or silage. Pasture later.

Four to 7 pounds Orchard with 1 pound Ladino is a good basis for a pasture formula. A few pounds Red or Alsike and Timothy helps fill in during the first year. On good soil, alfalfa is often included. Sowing too much Orchard could crowd the clover. As an intensively grazed or supplement pasture for July and August, Orchard-Ladino is about unbeatable.

"S-37" ORCHARD GRASS

A leafy, later-maturing strain produced in Great Britain. Its growth is 2 to 3 weeks later than regular orchard grass. Matures seed after normal alfalfa harvest—therefore well adapted for use in mixtures with alfalfa. Recovers fast after cut. Will produce constant growth in with second and third alfalfa cutting because of this rapid recovery after mowing.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

A leading pasture grass for good soils. Responds to phosphate and lime. Growth rarely exceeds 2 feet. Sow 25-30 lbs. per acre. Slow grower; best sown with quicker growers. These take hold, to be replaced by the Kentucky to form a tough, permanent sod. Fine on sharp slopes and limestone valleys.

RED TOP (Herd's Grass)

One of the surest grasses. Grows under most any soil conditions, wet or dry, rich or poor, sweet or sour. Palatability is low, hence used in mixtures with other grasses. Vigorous, drought-resisting, makes a coarse, loose turf.

RYE GRASS (Perennial)

Good in mixtures on fertile, moist soils. Makes a growth in a short time. Later is crowded out by other grasses. Quick, good grazing; can be cropped close.

"KENTUCKY 31" FESCUE

Not ordinarily recommended in Pennsylvania for pasture . . . is useful in warmer climates as winter pasture. Tall growing, vigorous, resistant to rusts. Stands hard usage, like on airports or athletic fields.

HIGHLAND MIXTURE

Popular, heavy-producing blend. Widely used. Made up of quality grasses in proper proportions to produce heavy, lasting stands on well-drained, hilly or rolling land. Contains Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard, Timothy, Ladino, other clovers, Fescues, Rye Grass. Sow 25 to 32 lbs. per acre.

LOWLAND MIXTURE

A special blend adapted for low, wet places. Includes increased portions of seeds that thrive in low areas.

"LINCOLN" BROME

Tall, leafy, vigorous, deep rooted, palatable. Hardy, long-lived. Slow to establish. Productive the second year. Spreads by underground root-stocks. Needs abundant nitrogen, best obtained by growing with legumes. Yields on acid soils are poor.

Usual seeding is about 10 lbs. alfalfa and 8 to 10 lbs. Brome. Red Clover and Timothy are sometimes added for heavier first-year growth. Sown with Ladino for pasture—around 10 lbs. Brome, 1 lb. Ladino. Will not tolerate heavy, close grazing. Excellent pasture if controlled.

Use only adapted seed—"Lincoln" or similar Southern-grown strain. HOW TO SOW: Don't mix Brome—sow it separately; its large size will choke seeder. Can be mixed with oats, but must be drilled very shallow—not deeper than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. If some oats were left on top of ground, field should be culti-packed.

Brome is often broadcast by hand. Sow shallow, not over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep— $\frac{1}{4}$ inch is better. Cultipacking helps.

"SARATOGA" BROME

A new high-yielding strain developed by Cornell University. Has superior seedling vigor. Extremely winter-hardy, drought-resistant. An ideal companion-grass with the new vigorous alfalfas. Makes much heavier aftermath-production. Nutritious. Fine for hay and pasture.

REED CANARY GRASS

Has ability to grow in very wet places, even in standing water and when flooded for some time. Helps convert swamp ground into worthwhile grazing, some times, with a hay crop besides. One user found success with 8 lbs. Reed Canary and 1 lb. Ladino on heavy, wet sandy loam. Stems spread under ground.

MEADOW FESCUE

At home in low, wet situations. Sometimes used with Ladino. Starts early in spring; stays green into fall. Root system is deep; stands drought well. Palatable. Makes good hay.

LADINO - Miracle Pasture Clover

Ladino is a vigorous, leafy perennial which spreads by runners. Sown with various grasses, it often supplements or replaces former pasture. Makes fine grazing.

HIGH-PRODUCTION PASTURE

Some authorities feel that some Ladino should be in EVERY pasture. Orchard (4 to 7 lbs.) is popular with Ladino. If kept down early, remains palatable and grows during hot, dry months. Along with 1 lb. of Ladino, 2 or 3 lbs. of Alsike helps thicken stands the first year. Where alfalfa does well, add 5 or 6 lbs. Where unreliable, 3 or 4 pounds Red Clover. Brome, 8 to 10 lbs. per acre, is good, yet slower to recover after grazing, and Ladino may get ahead of it. 8 lbs. Reed Canary is sometimes put where too wet for other grasses. 4 to 5 lbs. Timothy may be used, but makes little growth in dry weather.

LADINO POULTRY RANGES

Ladino makes a fine range. A popular mixture in New Jersey is 4 lbs. Rye Grass, 8 Orchard, 4 Alsike, and 2 Ladino.

ORCHARDS . . . HOG PASTURES

As an orchard cover crop, one advantage is Ladino's shallow root system . . . does not rob trees of dry-weather moisture. Hogs make fine gains on Ladino.

CARE OF LADINO IMPORTANT

Ladino demands heavy grazing for short periods. Under good growing conditions, may require 8 to 12 cows per acre at one time to keep the grasses down. Should have frequent rest periods. Don't graze in late fall. Ladino requires:

- (1) Liming to full lime requirements according to soil test.
- (2) Controlling spittle bugs.
- (3) Taking first cutting off early when grass heads emerge.
- (4) Fertilizing each year . . . August 15th to September 15th, adding 400 lbs. per acre of 0-20-20 or 0-15-30.



BETTER PASTURES can result from your having a visit from your nearby Hoffman Seed Man. He has a world of information on this and several other crop-subjects. May he share it with you?

Just ask (or follow the suggestion, bottom page 39). You will gain by it.

Hoffman SORGHUM

N. K. 145 HYBRID FORAGE The earliest hybrid forage variety available . . . about the same maturity as Amber, and will replace Amber on many farms. Very leafy and yields well.

N. K. 315 HYBRID FORAGE Late hybrid. Similar in many respects to Atlas. Plants are leafy and large. Leaves broad—look like corn. Grows 8 to 10 ft. Capable of very high yields.

BLACK AMBER SORGHUM Most popular strain. Sweet . . . the leading type for syrup production in the West. Grows fairly tall . . . gives a heavy yield of forage. An ideal partner with soybeans for ensilage . . . makes palatable ensilage. Best average variety for Pennsylvania and other shorter season locations. Widely used in longer season areas, too.

ORANGE SORGHUM Doing a fine job in southeastern Pennsylvania counties. Lots of leaves—broad and healthy colored. Produces good-sized head . . . stands well. A heavy yielder of fine quality forage. Growing in popularity.

“ATLAS” SORGO Late maturing strain. Makes desirable feed. Strong stalks . . . stands well. Good producer. Plants are about ½ inch thick. Grow 7 to 10 feet high. Should not be used in northern areas.



SORGHUM PLANTING CHART

In areas where the following corns are full season	PLANTING SUGGESTIONS:			
	Use Sorghum Varieties	Soybeans with Sorghum	Suggested planting date	Rate of Planting*
Funk G-6	N. K. 145 or Black Amber	Hawkeye or Lincoln	May 25 to May 30	Sorghum alone Sown in 7-inch rows with grain drill 30 to 40 lbs. per acre
Funk G-10 to Funk G-76	N. K. 145 or Black Amber	Lincoln or Wabash	May 20 to May 25	
Funk G-91	N. K. 315 or Orange or Atlas	Wabash or Black Wilson	May 15 to May 20	With corn planter 5 to 8 lbs. per acre
*Sorghum with Soybeans: 25 to 30 lbs. sorghum with 1 ½ bu. soybeans per acre.				

Hoffman NEW "HYDAN" A Drouth-Resistant Cross of Sudan and Sorghum

"Hydan" is the newest Hoffman offering in the forage field. Not choosy as to soil requirements. An average yield-test revealed its production at 12.6 tons per acre. Just about 150% the yield of Sudan . . . and right up with most of the popular sorghums. A cross of Sudan and Sorghum. "Hydan" has broad leaves, produces good early growth, is palatable, produces heavy tonnage.

FOR QUICK PASTURE

RAPE For quick pasture, for sheep and hogs. Inexpensive, prolific. Thrives on all soils. Sow 5-6 lbs. per acre, spring through August. Alone, with other pasture seeds, or in corn-fields. Make second growth. Pasture when less than 10 inches high. Stands hard usage.

SPRING VETCH Not winter hardy, but often used successfully among spring-sown emergency pastures. Makes good growth. Don't confuse with winter vetch (fall-sown).

WINTER VETCH Excellent for green feed when cut in full bloom, as hay when pods are about half formed, or as green manure. Good on sandy soils. Sown late summer, early fall. Inoculate. Plant with small amount of wheat or rye.

Hoffman SOY BEANS

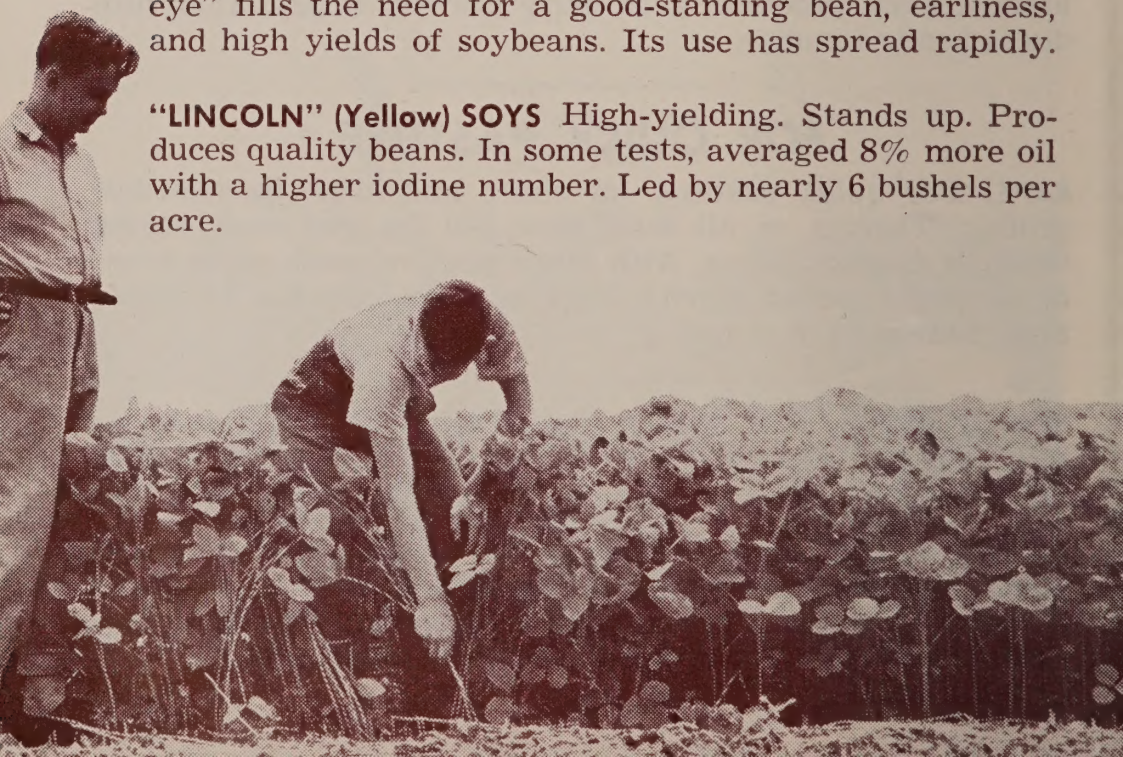
Soybeans need warm weather. Plant at corn-planting time or later. They leave the soil loose . . . don't plant on soils subject to washing. Have a well-prepared seed-bed. Test . . . make sure soil gets plenty of lime. Seed should always be inoculated. Broadcast and plow under, or broadcast after plowing, and disc in 400 pounds 0-20-20. Drill 2 bu. seed per acre . . . if planted in rows about 1 bu. Don't cover deeply. On heavy soils, 1 inch . . . on light soils, 1½-2 in. Cut for hay after pods form . . . harvest for beans when moisture is 14%.

"WILSON" (Black) SOYS Old favorite where hay is wanted. Makes great growth of slender stems 3 to 4 feet, even on poorer soil. Yields 2 to 4 tons high-protein hay per acre. Excellent pasture. Will mature beans in lower Pennsylvania, and south; has produced 30-bushel yields. When planted with corn, the nitrogen produced by inoculated soys helps the corn.

"WABASH" (Yellow) SOYS Here is a yellow soy ideally suited for soybean-sorghum silage mixtures. "Wabash" will not produce quite as much growth as "Wilson" . . . but stands better and is much easier to harvest. Bean yield is good, oil content high. Recommended.

"HAWKEYE" (Yellow) SOYS A good-yielding yellow bean. About a week earlier maturity than "Lincoln." "Hawkeye" fills the need for a good-standing bean, earliness, and high yields of soybeans. Its use has spread rapidly.

"LINCOLN" (Yellow) SOYS High-yielding. Stands up. Produces quality beans. In some tests, averaged 8% more oil with a higher iodine number. Led by nearly 6 bushels per acre.



Hoffman SUDAN GRASS

A great summer pasture to keep up milk flow. Sudan acreage coming along when regular pastures are least productive has been a life-saver . . . splendidly maintaining high-level milk production during July and August. Thrives in hot weather . . . withstands drought.

HOW TO MANAGE SUDAN

Plan to divide Sudan pasture into two or more sections—graze one part, give other a chance to recover. Sudan will be 18 inches tall, ready about six weeks after sowing. From then to frost will carry 2 or 3 cows per acre . . . they'll milk well on it. Sudan should not be pastured if stunted by drought or frosted, due to danger of prussic acid poisoning.

Sudan should not be seeded until soil and weather are warm. A well-prepared seedbed is important. Can be sown with a grain drill . . . don't cover deeper than one inch. Sow about 45 pounds per acre.

"PIPER" SUDAN

New variety . . . rapidly becoming more popular. Vigorous, early type. Heavier yielder. Dark green color. Strongly resists many common leaf diseases. Lower in hydrocyanic (prussic) acid. Judging from the many fine reports from farmers-users, "Piper" is the best all-around Sudan for Pennsylvania.

SUDAN HAY OR SILAGE

Mixtures of Sudan and soybeans make better hay . . . higher protein, and more palatable. Stands up better and is easier to cut and cure than soybeans alone. Cut when Sudan is fully headed or in bloom. The Sudan and soys may be drilled together if kept thoroughly mixed. Penn State recommends 30 pounds of Sudan and 1½ bushels soys per acre . . . inoculate the soys.

FOR QUICK SUMMER HAY

"JAP" MILLET For quick hay. Most popular millet in Northern-Central areas. Has made tremendous yields—up to 20 tons per acre. Tall variety. Thrives on poor soil. Valuable emergency hay. To feed green, cut just before seed heads appear. Sow ½ bu. per acre.

"GOLDEN" MILLET Makes satisfactory leafy hay; in Pennsylvania, crops in 7–9 weeks. Sow 3 pecks per acre.

Hoffman QUICK DELIVERY

1. Talk to a friend who operates a business in the town . . . a garage, or a store. Any place easy for the truck-driver to find. Explain that you are ordering seed from Hoffman, and that you'd like him to accept the shipment for you when it arrives (because these truck-lines will not deliver out in the country . . . they stop only in towns).

2. Mark plainly on your order the NAME of this place of business, its street address, and name of the TOWN. (Kindly send payment along with your order as no C.O.D. shipments are possible under this arrangement. Thank you!)

“DIRECT-TO-FARM” DELIVERY can sometimes be made by our Hoffman trucks. That is, when several orders for one general direction can make up a load. Ordering early helps gain such delivery. Weeks in advance, insures space on a truckload. Later, it might not be possible. Let's work this out together—thanks a lot! Many folks pool their orders with neighbors' orders, and get direct delivery.

Freight or Truck Cost P-A-I-D by Hoffman

. . . when your shipment totals 100 lbs. or more . . . to towns in Pennsylvania and adjoining States.

On smaller weights, charges are “Collect” (by truck or railroad). These Carriers charge you their “Minimum Rate”, which is now over \$4 per shipment . . . even for just a few pounds! This is often more than the value of the seed itself.

ASSURANCE OF QUALITY—Every care is exercised to assure you seed of good quality. All seeds sold are on this basis, as approved by the American Seed-Trade Association for its members. “A. H. Hoffman Seeds, Inc., warrants to the extent of the purchase price, that seeds sold are as described on the container, within recognized tolerances. Seller gives no other or further warranty, express or implied.” If seeds are not accepted on these terms, return them at once.

I - N - D - E - X

Alfalfa	5	Milletts	37
Arasan	11	Oats	15
Barley	18	Pasture Grasses	31
Birdsfoot Trefoil	13	Rape	37
Clovers	9	Rye Grass	30
Corn-Funk's-G ..	21 to 29	Sorghums	34
Corn-Sweet	19	Soy Beans	36
Corn Treatments	26	Spring Grains	18
Inoculator	11	Sudan	37
Ladino	33	Timothy	10
Lespedeza	10	Vetch	36

A. H. HOFFMAN SEEDS, INC., LANDISVILLE, PA.

You Buy on "MONEY-BACK" Terms (Our firm policy since 1899)

Hoffman Seeds must be of satisfactory quality. You be the judge! If they aren't, return them promptly—your money will be refunded.

WHEN ORDERING

Please note various details, terms and other information on this page. Choose the shipping-method you desire. Mark your instructions on order sheet.

RAILROAD FREIGHT

Landisville is on the main-line of Pennsylvania Railroad. Also on the Reading Railroad Co.

RAILWAY EXPRESS

. . . cost is far too high for shipping heavy seeds. Please do not request it.

SEEDS BY MAIL

Increases in postage rates (and more are possible) make shipping seed by mail too costly. For instance, mailing a bushel of corn to a nearby Post Office now costs \$2.61—and long distance rates are much higher! It will pay you to combine your orders and add other items to make your shipment total at least 100 pounds so that we pay shipping costs. If mail service is necessary, please ask your carrier the rate.

***We will gladly place you in touch with
your neighborhood HOFFMAN SEED MAN***

Detach here . . . mail to:

A. H. Hoffman Seeds, Landisville, Pa.

Hoffman's: I am not being called on by one of your SEED-MEN. Will you put me into contact with him?

I have checked the main crops now farmed here:

_____ acres Alfalfa	_____ acres Corn(silage)
_____ acres Clover	_____ acres Corn(husking)
_____ acres Pasture	_____ acres Oats
_____ acres Winter-grain	_____ acres _____

Name _____

Mail address _____

RD _____

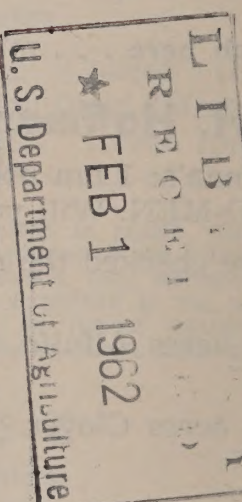
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